



FACTS AND FIGURES

ESTABLISHED by an international treaty (the Rome Statute), which entered into force on 1 July 2002.

125 STATES are parties to the Rome Statute (effective as of 1 January 2025). Of these, 33 are from Africa, 19 from the Asia Pacific, 20 from Eastern Europe, 28 from Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as 25 from Western Europe and North America.

4 CRIMES within the Court's jurisdiction: The most serious crimes of concern to the international community, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed after 1 July 2002, as well as the crime of aggression (as of 17 July 2018).

18 JUDGES are elected for 9 years by the Assembly of States Parties, and assigned into Pre-Trial, Trial and Appeals Chambers.

PRESIDENT Judge Tomoko Akane

DEPUTY PROSECUTORS

Mame Mandiaye Niang and Nazhat Shameem Khan

REGISTRAR Mr Osvaldo Zavala Giler

900 STAFF MEMBERS From approximately 100 States.

6 OFFICIAL LANGUAGES English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

2 WORKING LANGUAGES English and French.

HEADQUARTERS are in The Hague, The Netherlands.

EXTERNAL REPRESENTATIONS: ICC Liaison Office to the United Nations in New York and 6 Country Offices and Field Presences: Kinshasa and Bunia (Democratic Republic of the Congo, "DRC"); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (Central African Republic, "CAR"); Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire); Bamako (Mali); and Kyiv (Ukraine).

13 INVESTIGATIONS: The Office of the Prosecutor is investigating situations in the DRC, Darfur (Sudan), Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burundi, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Afghanistan, Palestine, Philippines, Venezuela I, Ukraine and the Republic of Lithuania/Republic of Belarus.

1 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION: The Office of the Prosecutor engages in complementarity and cooperation activities, assessing progress made by the national authorities to genuinely address accountability regarding the alleged crimes committed in Nigeria.

66 ARREST WARRANTS: 23 warrants have been implemented and 8 warrants were withdrawn following the death of the suspects.

34 CASES have been brought before the Court.

9 SUMMONSES TO APPEAR: All 9 appeared voluntarily before the Court; they are not in custody.

7 PERSONS IN CUSTODY:

CAR II: Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, Alfred Yekatom, and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona;

Mali: Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud;

Darfur (Sudan): Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman;

Republic of the Philippines: Rodrigo Roa Duterte;

Libya: Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri

AT LARGE: 33 suspects

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 2026: € 196,852,900

The ICC relies on the cooperation of states and international organisations in the implementation of its arrest warrants.

CASE UPDATES

SITUATION IN UGANDA

5 warrants of arrest (3 withdrawn) | 0 accused in custody | 1 suspect at large | 2 cases

The situation was referred to the ICC by the Ugandan government in December 2003. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in July 2004. On 1 December 2023, the Prosecutor announced that the investigation phase in the Uganda situation has been concluded.

THE PROSECUTOR V. JOSEPH KONY (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

As top member of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Joseph Kony is suspected of crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in Uganda since July 2002. The suspect is not in ICC custody. The case also involved Raska Lukwiya, Okot Odhiambo and Vincent Otti but proceedings were terminated due to their passing. On 29 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber III [issued a decision concluding](#) that all the requirements to hold a confirmation of charges hearing in the absence of the suspect Joseph Kony are now met. On 3 June 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision on the criteria for holding confirmation of charges proceedings in absentia. The confirmation of charges hearing in the case took place, in the suspect's absence, on 9 and 10 September 2025. On 6 November 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber III [confirmed all the 39 charges](#) brought by the Prosecutor in the Kony case and committed him to trial. Although the charges are confirmed, this trial would require Mr Kony to be present before the ICC as trials cannot be held in the suspect's absence.

THE PROSECUTOR V. DOMINIC ONGWEN (REPARATIONS STAGE)

On 4 February 2021, Dominic Ongwen, former Brigade Commander of the LRA's Sinia Brigade, was found guilty of 61 crimes against humanity and war crimes, committed in Northern Uganda between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005. On 6 May 2021, Trial Chamber IX sentenced him to 25 years of imprisonment. The period of his detention at the ICC will be deducted from the total time of imprisonment imposed. On 15 December 2022, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decisions on Mr Ongwen's guilt and sentence, which are now final. Furthermore, a phase dedicated to the reparations to victims is ongoing. On 18 December 2023, Mr Ongwen was transferred to Norway to serve his sentence of imprisonment. On 28 February 2024, Trial Chamber IX delivered its Order on Reparations to victims in the case. On 7 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision on reparations.

SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

7 warrants of arrest | 0 accused in custody | 1 suspect at large | 6 cases

The situation was referred to the ICC by the DRC government in March 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in June 2004. The DRC government submitted a [second referral](#) on 23 May 2023 concerning alleged crimes committed in North Kivu by members of different armed groups and forces since 1 January 2022. On 14 October 2024, the Prosecutor announced the renewal of investigative efforts in the DRC with a priority focus on any alleged Rome Statute crimes occurring in North Kivu since January 2022. The Prosecutor [determined](#) that the latest episodes of violence in North Kivu since 2022 are interconnected with patterns of violence and hostilities that have plagued the region since at least 1 July 2002, the start of the Court's jurisdiction in the DRC. Therefore, any alleged Rome Statute crimes committed in North Kivu since 1 January 2022 would fall within the remit of the ongoing investigation opened in June 2004.

THE PROSECUTOR V. THOMAS LUBANGA DYILO (REPARATIONS STAGE)

Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was found guilty on 14 March 2012, as co-perpetrator, of committing the war crimes of the enlistment and conscription of children under the age of 15 into the *Force patriotiques pour la libération du Congo* and using them to participate actively in hostilities between September 2002 and August 2003. On 10 July 2012, he was sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment. The time spent in ICC custody was deducted. On 1 December 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the verdict and sentence. On 7 August 2012, Trial Chamber I issued a decision on the principles and the process for reparations to victims. On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber amended the Trial Chamber's order for reparations and instructed the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) to present a draft implementation plan for collective reparations to a newly constituted Chamber. The TFV presented the plan on 3 November 2015. On 9 February 2016, Trial Chamber II ordered the TFV to add information to the plan. On 21 October 2016, Trial Chamber II approved and ordered to start the implementation of a TFV plan for symbolic collective reparations. On 15 December 2017, Trial Chamber II set the amount of Mr Lubanga's liability for collective reparations at USD 10,000,000. This decision was confirmed in appeals on 18 July 2019. On 4 March 2021, Trial Chamber II issued a public redacted version of its decision of 14 December 2020, approving the implementation of collective service-based reparations to victims. On 19 December 2015, Mr Lubanga was transferred to a DRC prison to serve his sentence, which he completed on 15 March 2020.

THE PROSECUTOR V. GERMAIN KATANGA (CASE COMPLETED)

On 7 March 2014, Germain Katanga was found guilty as an accessory of one count of crime against humanity (murder) and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging) committed on 24 February 2003 during an attack on the village of Bogoro, in Ituri (DRC). He was acquitted of the other charges. On 23 May 2014, Mr Katanga was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. The time spent in ICC detention was deducted. On 25 June 2014, the Defence and the Prosecution discontinued their appeals against the judgment. On 13 November 2015, three Appeals Chamber judges reduced Mr Katanga's sentence. On 19 December 2015, Mr Katanga was transferred to a DRC prison to serve his sentence, which he completed on 18 January 2016. On 24 March 2017, Trial Chamber II awarded individual and collective reparations to the victims. Because of Mr Katanga's indigence, the TFV was invited to consider using its resources for the reparations and to present an implementation plan. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, for the most part, the Reparations Order. On 30 January 2025, Trial Chamber II determined the conclusion of the reparations proceedings, based on the Final Report on the Implementation of Reparations submitted by the TFV on 2 December 2024.

THE PROSECUTOR V. MATHIEU NGUDJOLO CHUI (ACQUITTAL FINAL)

Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui was acquitted, on 18 December 2012, of three counts of crimes against humanity and seven counts of war crimes allegedly committed on 24 February 2003 during an attack on the village of Bogoro, in Ituri (DRC). On 21 December 2012, he was released from custody. On 27 February 2015, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the acquittal.

THE PROSECUTOR V. BOSCO NTAGANDA (REPARATIONS STAGE)

On 8 July 2019, ICC Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty, beyond reasonable doubt, of 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment. On 30 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the conviction and the sentence. On 8 March 2021, Trial Chamber VI delivered its Order on Reparations. On 12 September 2022, the Appeals Chamber issued its appeals judgment and remanded several issues for the Trial Chamber to issue a new reparations order. On 14 July 2023, Trial Chamber II delivered an Addendum to the Reparations Order of 8 March 2021. On 14 December 2022, Mr Ntaganda was transferred to Belgium to serve his sentence.

THE PROSECUTOR V. CALLIXTE MBARUSHIMANA (CHARGES DECLINED)

Callixte Mbarushimana, alleged Executive Secretary of the *Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda - Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi* was charged with crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in the Kivus in 2009. On 16 December 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I declined to confirm the charges against him. On 23 December 2011, he was released from custody. On 30 May 2012, the decision was confirmed in appeals.

THE PROSECUTOR V. SYLVESTRE MUDACUMURA (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Sylvestre Mudacumura, alleged Supreme Commander of the FDLR-FCA, is suspected of nine counts of war crimes allegedly committed from 20 January 2009 to the end of September 2010 in the Kivus. The suspect is not in ICC custody

SITUATION IN DARFUR, SUDAN

7 warrants of arrest | 3 summonses to appear | 1 suspect in custody | 4 suspects at large | 6 cases

The situation was referred to the ICC by the United Nations (UN) Security Council's resolution 1593 of 31 March 2005. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in June 2005.

THE PROSECUTOR V. ALI MUHAMMAD ALI ABD-AL-RAHMAN (REPARATIONS STAGE)

Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman was transferred to the ICC's custody on 9 June 2020, after his voluntary surrender in the Central African Republic. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed all the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman and committed him to trial. On 5 April 2022, the trial opened before Trial Chamber I. The closing statements in the trial took place on 11-13 December 2024. On 6 October 2025, Trial Chamber I [found Mr Abd-Al-Rahman guilty](#) of 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes, in Darfur, Sudan, between August 2003 and April 2004. On 6 November 2025, the Defence filed its Notice of Appeal of the judgment. The Appeals Chamber will rule on the appeal in due course. On 9 December, Trial Chamber I [sentenced](#) Mr Abd-Al-Rahman to 20 years of imprisonment. The time spent in detention will be deducted from his sentence. The Defence and Prosecution filed their notices of appeal against the sentence on 8 and 9 January 2026, respectively. The Appeals Chamber will rule on these appeals in due course. On 9 December 2025, Trial Chamber I also issued an [order for submissions on reparations](#), with the relevant timeline and guidance for this process in this case.

THE PROSECUTOR V. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HARUN ("AHMAD HARUN") (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Former Minister of State for the Interior Ahmad Harun is suspected of crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in Darfur in 2003 and 2004. The suspect is not in the Court's custody.

THE PROSECUTOR V. OMAR HASSAN AHMAD AL BASHIR (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Former Sudanese President Omar Al Bashir is charged with five counts of crimes against humanity (murder, extermination, forcible transfer, torture and rape), two counts of war crimes (intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking part in hostilities, and pillaging), and three counts of genocide allegedly committed against the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups in Darfur, Sudan, from 2003 to 2008. The suspect is not in ICC custody.

THE PROSECUTOR V. BAHAR IDRIS ABU GARDA (CHARGES DECLINED)

Bahar Idriss Abu Garda, chairman and general coordinator of military operations of the United Resistance Front, was charged with three counts of war crimes allegedly committed in an attack against the African Union (AU) Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan on 29 September 2007. On 8 February 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I declined to confirm the charges due to insufficient evidence.

THE PROSECUTOR V. ABDALLAH BANDA ABAKAER NOURAIN (CHARGES WITHDRAWN)

Abdallah Banda was charged with three counts of war crimes (committing or attempting to commit an attack on life in the form of murder; intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a peacekeeping mission; and pillage) allegedly committed during the attack carried out on 29 September 2007 against the African

Union Mission in Sudan. While this case also concerned Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus, Trial Chamber IV terminated the proceedings against him on 4 October 2013 following the receipt of evidence of his death. On 23 July 2026, after authorising the withdrawal of the charges at the request of the Prosecutor, Trial Chamber IV terminated the proceedings against Mr Banda and ordered the cancellation of the arrest warrant issued against him.

THE PROSECUTOR V. ABDEL RAHEEM MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, former Minister of Sudan National Defence and former Minister of the Interior and former Sudanese President's Special Representative in Darfur, is charged with seven counts of crimes against humanity (persecution, murder, forcible transfer, rape, inhumane acts, imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty and torture) and six counts of war crimes (murder, attacks against civilian population, destruction of property, rape, pillaging and outrage upon personal dignity) allegedly committed in Darfur from 2002 on. The suspect is not in ICC custody.

SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

2 warrants of arrest | 0 accused in custody | 0 suspects at large | 2 cases

The situation was referred to the ICC by the CAR government in December 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in May 2007. On 16 December 2022, the Prosecutor announced that the investigation phase in the CAR situation has been concluded.

THE PROSECUTOR V. JEAN-PIERRE BEMBA GOMBO (CASE CLOSED)

On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber decided, by majority, to acquit Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, alleged President and Commander-in-chief of the *Mouvement de libération du Congo* [Movement for the Liberation of Congo] (MLC), from the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in CAR from on or about 26 October 2002 to 15 March 2003. The Chamber indicated that there was no reason to continue Mr Bemba's detention in this case.

THE PROSECUTOR V. JEAN-PIERRE BEMBA GOMBO, AIMÉ KILOLO MUSAMBA, JEAN-JACQUES MANGENDA KABONGO, FIDÈLE BABALA WANDU AND NARCISSE ARIDO (APPEALS STAGE)

On 19 October 2016, Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido were found guilty of offences against the administration of justice related to intentionally corruptly influencing witnesses and soliciting false testimonies of defence witnesses in the other ICC case against Mr Bemba. On 22 March 2017, Trial Chamber VII delivered the sentences. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the convictions for most of the charges. But it acquitted Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda of the charge of presenting evidence that a party knows is false or forged. The convictions and acquittals in relation to the five accused are now final. As for the sentences, the Appeals Chamber rejected the appeals of Mr Bemba, Mr Babala and Mr Arido; the sentences imposed on Mr Babala and Mr Arido are now final. But the Appeals Chamber reversed the sentences of Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo and remanded the matter to the Trial Chamber for a new determination, which was made on 17 September 2018. On 12 June 2018, Trial Chamber VII ordered interim release under specific conditions for Mr Bemba. The imprisonment sentences were served.

SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC II

6 warrants of arrest | 3 suspects in custody | 1 suspect at large | 3 cases

On 30 May 2014, the Prosecutor received a referral from the CAR authorities regarding alleged crimes in CAR since 1 August 2012. On 24 September 2014, the Prosecutor opened a second investigation in CAR regarding crimes allegedly committed since 2012. On 16 December 2022, the Prosecutor announced that, beyond the cases pending before the ICC, the investigation phase in the CAR situation has been concluded.

THE PROSECUTOR V. ALFRED YEKATOM AND PATRICE-EDOUARD NGAÏSSONA (REPARATIONS STAGE)

On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona and committed them to trial. The decision's redacted version was published on 20 December 2019. The trial opened on 16 -18 February 2021 before Trial Chamber V. The closing statements in this trial took place on 9 -12 December 2024. On 24 July 2025, Trial Chamber V found Mr Ngaïssona and Mr Yekatom guilty of a number of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Bangui and the west of the Central African Republic between September 2013 and at least February 2014. On the same date, Trial Chamber V sentenced Mr Yekatom to 15 years of imprisonment and Mr Ngaïssona to 12 years of imprisonment. The time spent in detention will be deducted from their sentences. The convicted persons will remain in the ICC detention centre until the ICC designates a country or countries to serve their sentence. On 26 September 2025, the Defense of Mr Ngaïssona and of Mr Yekatom, as well as the Office of the Prosecutor, filed their notices of appeals against the judgment. The Appeals Chamber will rule on these appeals in due course. Trial Chamber V has scheduled a public hearing on reparations for victims on 1 October 2026.

THE PROSECUTOR V. MAHAMAT SAID ABDEL KANI (TRIAL STAGE)

Mahamat Said Abdel Kani was surrendered to the ICC on 24 January 2021 for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Bangui (CAR) in 2013. On 9 December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Said and committed him to trial. The trial opened on 26 September 2022 and the Defence concluded its presentation of evidence on 2 September 2025. The closing statements in the trial took place on 25-26 November 2025. The judges have commenced their deliberations, and Trial Chamber VI has scheduled the delivery of its judgment on conviction or acquittal for 23 September 2026. Mr Said is in ICC's custody.

THE PROSECUTOR V. MAXIME JEOFFROY ELI MOKOM GAWAKA (CHARGES WITHDRAWN)

Maxime Jeoffroy Eli Mokom Gawaka was surrendered to the ICC on 14 March 2022 for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in various locations in CAR between at least 5 December 2013 and at least December 2014. On 17 October 2023, Pre-Trial Chamber II terminated the proceedings in this case following the Prosecution's notice of withdrawal of the charges against Mr Mokom. Mr. Mokom was released from the ICC detention on the same day.

MAHAMAT NOURADINE ADAM (AT LARGE)

On 28 July 2022, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued the public redacted version of the Warrant of Arrest against Mahamat Nouradine Adam for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in the context of the situation in the Central African Republic II. The Warrant of Arrest had originally been issued under seal on 7 January 2019. The suspect is not in ICC custody.

EDMOND BEINA (CASE CLOSED)

On 7 November 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber II unsealed an arrest warrant issued on 7 December 2018 against Edmond Beina, for alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Guen, CAR, between at least 1 February to early April 2014. On 12 September 2025, Pre-trial Chamber II determined that the Central African Republic is willing and able to genuinely investigate and prosecute the case against Mr Beina and that the case against Mr Beina is inadmissible before the ICC. On 11 March 2026, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision of Pre-trial Chamber II.

SITUATION IN KENYA

6 summonses to appear | 3 arrest warrants | 0 accused in custody | 2 suspects at large | 5 cases

On 31 March 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber II authorised the Prosecutor to open an investigation in the situation in the Republic of Kenya, in relation to the 2007-2008 post-election violence in that country. On 27 November 2023, the Deputy Prosecutor announced that the investigation phase in the Kenya situation has been concluded.

THE PROSECUTOR V. WILLIAM SAMOEI RUTO AND JOSHUA ARAP SANG (CASE TERMINATED)

William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang faced three counts of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in the context of the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya. On 5 April 2016, Trial Chamber V(A) terminated the case against them.

THE PROSECUTOR V. UHURU MUIGAI KENYATTA (CHARGES WITHDRAWN)

Uhuru Kenyatta faced five counts of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in the context of the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya. On 13 March 2015, Trial Chamber V(B) terminated the proceedings in the case and vacated the summons to appear against Mr Kenyatta.

THE PROSECUTOR V. WALTER OSAPIRI BARASA (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Walter Osapiri Barasa is charged with three counts of offences against the administration of justice, namely corruptly influencing, or attempting to, corruptly influencing three ICC witnesses. The suspect is not in the Court's custody.

THE PROSECUTOR V. PHILIP KIPKOECH BETT (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Philip Kipkoech Bett is suspected of offences against the administration of justice, namely corruptly influencing Prosecution witnesses. His initial appearance at the ICC took place on 6 November 2020. Mr Bett is not in ICC custody.

THE PROSECUTOR V. PAUL GICHERU (CASE TERMINATED)

Paul Gicheru was suspected of offences against the administration of justice, namely corruptly influencing Prosecution witnesses. His trial opened on 15 February 2022 and closing statements took place on 27 June 2022. On 14 October 2022, Trial Chamber III terminated proceedings against Mr. Gicheru following the confirmation of his passing.

SITUATION IN LIBYA

14 warrants of arrest (4 withdrawn) | 1 accused in custody | 9 suspects not in ICC custody | 4 cases

On 26 February 2011, the UN Security Council decided unanimously in its resolution 1970 to refer the situation in the Libya since 15 February 2011 to the ICC. On 3 March 2011, the ICC Prosecutor opened an investigation in the Libya situation. On 12 May 2025, Libya accepted of the Court's jurisdiction over its territory from 2011 to the end of 2027.

THE PROSECUTOR V. SAIF AL-ISLAM GADDAFI (PRE-TRIAL STAGE)

Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi is charged with two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and persecution) allegedly committed across Libya from 15 until at least 28 February 2011. On 31 May 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Libya's challenge to the case's admissibility and reminded Libya of its obligation to surrender Mr Gaddafi to the ICC. On 21 May 2014, this decision was confirmed in appeals. The suspect is not in ICC custody. An arrest warrant was also issued for Abdullah Al-Senussi, but, on 11 October 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided this case was inadmissible before the ICC as it was subject to domestic proceedings by the competent Libyan authorities and Libya was willing and able to genuinely carry out this investigation. On 24 July 2014, this decision was confirmed in appeals and ICC proceedings for Mr Al-Senussi ended. An arrest warrant was also issued for Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi but his case was terminated on 22 November 2011, due to his passing.

THE PROSECUTOR V. AL-TUHAMY MOHAMED KHALED (CASE CLOSED)

Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled was charged with four crimes against humanity (imprisonment, torture, persecution, and other inhumane acts) allegedly committed in Libya from 15 February 2011 until 24 August 2011, and three war crimes (torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity) allegedly committed in Libya from at least early March 2011 to 24 August 2011. On 7 September 2022, Pre-trial Chamber I terminated proceedings against the suspect, following the Prosecution's notification of his passing.

THE PROSECUTOR V MAHMOUD MUSTAFA BUSAYF AL-WERFALLI (CASE CLOSED)

Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli was charged with the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, in Libya. On 15 June 2022, ICC Pre-trial Chamber I terminated proceedings against Mr Al-Werfalli, following the Prosecution's notification of his passing.

AL KHANI, DOUMA, AL LAHSA, SALHEEN, AL SHAQAQI AND AL ZINKAL (AT LARGE)

On 4 October 2024, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I unsealed six arrest warrants issued on 6 April 2023 and 18 July 2023 against Mr Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi ('Al Khani'), Mr Makhoul Makhoul Arhoumah Doumah ('Douma'), Mr Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou ('Al Lahsa'), Mr Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi ('Salheen'), Mr Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqqaqi ('Al Shaqqaqi') and Mr Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal ('Al Zinkal'). The arrest warrants concern war crimes allegedly committed in Tarhunah, Libya, including murder, outrages upon personal dignity, cruel treatment, torture, sexual violence and rape.

OSAMA ELMASRY NJEEM (AT LARGE)

On 18 January 2025, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I [issued a warrant of arrest](#) for Mr Osama Elmasry Njeem, also known as Osama Almasri Njeem. [The warrant was unsealed on 24 January 2025](#). Mr Njeem is alleged to have been in charge of prison facilities in Tripoli, where thousands of persons were detained for prolonged periods. He is suspected of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, rape and sexual violence, allegedly committed in Libya from February 2015 onwards.

KHALED MOHAMED ALI EL HISHRI (TRIAL STAGE)

On 10 July 2025, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a [warrant of arrest](#) for Mr Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri. He is suspected of 17 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed principally at Mitiga Prison in Libya between 1 May 2014 and 30 June 2020. On 1 December 2025, Mr El Hishri was surrendered to the ICC after being arrested by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany pursuant to the warrant of arrest. The initial appearance of Mr El Hishri took place on 3 December 2025. On 15 July 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I concluded that the Court could exercise jurisdiction over the case and rejected the challenge raised by the Defence. On 16 July 2026, it confirmed all 17 charges and committed Mr El Hishri to trial before a Trial Chamber.

SAIF SULEIMAN SNEIDEL (AT LARGE)

On 8 August 2025, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I unsealed an arrest warrants issued on 10 November 2020 against Mr Saif Suleiman Sneidel. The arrest warrant concerns war crimes of murder, torture and outrages upon personal dignity, allegedly committed in Benghazi or surrounding areas, in Libya, on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017.

SITUATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

3 warrants of arrest | 0 persons in custody | 0 suspect not in ICC custody | 2 cases

On 3 October 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber III authorised the Prosecutor to open investigations in Côte d'Ivoire concerning alleged crimes within the ICC's jurisdiction, committed since 28 November 2010, and future crimes that may be committed in this situation. On 22 February 2012, the Chamber expanded its authorisation to include crimes within the ICC's jurisdiction allegedly committed between 19 September 2002 and 28 November 2010. Côte d'Ivoire accepted ICC's jurisdiction on 18 April 2003. This was reconfirmed by the Ivoirian Presidency on 14 December 2010 and 3 May 2011. On 15 February 2013, Côte d'Ivoire ratified the Rome Statute.

THE PROSECUTOR V. LAURENT GBAGBO AND CHARLES BLÉ GOUDÉ (CASE CLOSED)

Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé were accused of four counts of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I acquitted Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé from all charges of crimes against humanity. On 16 July 2019, Trial Chamber I issued the full reasons for its decision. On 16 September 2019, the Prosecution filed a notice of appeal. On 31 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the acquittal decision. The Chamber revoked all conditions on the release of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé and directed the ICC Registrar to make arrangements for their safe transfer to a receiving State or States.

THE PROSECUTOR V. SIMONE GBAGBO (CHARGES WITHDRAWN)

Simone Gbagbo was charged with four charges of crimes against humanity (murder, rape and other sexual violence, persecution, and other inhuman acts) allegedly committed during post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011. On 19 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecution's request to vacate the warrant of arrest against Ms Gbagbo and ordered that it ceases to have effect.

SITUATION IN MALI

3 warrants of arrest | 1 suspect in custody | 3 cases

The situation in Mali was referred to the ICC by the Malian Government on 13 July 2012. On 16 January 2013, the Prosecutor opened an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012.

THE PROSECUTOR V. AHMAD AL FAQI AL MAHDI (REPARATIONS STAGE)

Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi's trial took place on 22-24 August 2016. Mr Al Mahdi made an admission of guilt. On 27 September 2016, he was found guilty as a co-perpetrator of the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic buildings in Timbuktu, Mali, in June and July 2012. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The time spent in detention was deducted. On 17 August 2017, Trial Chamber VIII issued its Order for Reparations to victims. On 8 March 2018, this Order was confirmed, for the most part, in appeals. On 29 August 2018, Mr Al Mahdi was transferred to the United Kingdom to serve his sentence. On 25 November 2021, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber decided to reduce Mr Al Mahdi's nine year sentence of imprisonment by two years. The sentence was completed on 18 September 2022.

THE PROSECUTOR V. AL HASSAN AG ABDLOU AZIZ AG MOHAMED AG MAHMOUD (REPARATIONS STAGE)

The trial of Al Hassan Ag Abdou Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud opened on 14 and 15 July 2020. On 8 February 2023, Trial Chamber X declared the closure of the submission of evidence in this case. The closing statements of parties and participants took place from 23 to 25 May 2023. On 26 June 2024, Trial Chamber X, by majority, convicted Mr Al Hassan of some of the charges brought against him of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed between 2 April 2012 and 29 January 2013 in Timbuktu, northern Mali, controlled at that time by the armed groups Ansar Dine and Al-Qaida in Islamic Maghreb. On 20 November 2024, Trial Chamber X sentenced Mr Al Hassan to 10 years of imprisonment. The time spent in detention will be deducted from his sentence. On 17 December 2024, the Defence and the Prosecutor discontinued their appeals against the verdict and will not appeal the sentence. On 23 July 2025, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber decided to reduce Mr Al Hassan's 10-year sentence of imprisonment by 12 months. On 28 April 2026, Trial Chamber X delivered its [reparations order for victims](#). The Defence and the Legal Representatives of the Victims may appeal the Reparations Order within 30 days.

THE PROSECUTOR V. IYAD AG GHALY (AT LARGE)

On, 21 June 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I, at the request of the Prosecutor, made public an arrest warrant against Iyad Ag Ghaly for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in northern Mali between January 2012 and January 2013. The arrest warrant was initially issued under seal on 18 July 2017. Mr Ghaly is not detained by the ICC.

SITUATION IN GEORGIA

3 warrants of arrest | 0 suspects in custody

On 27 January 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorised the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation for the crimes within the ICC jurisdiction, allegedly committed in and around South Ossetia, Georgia, between 1 July and 10 October 2008. On 16 December 2022, the Prosecutor announced that, beyond the cases pending before the ICC, the investigation phase in the situation in Georgia has been concluded.

MIKHAIL MAYRAMOVICH MINDZAEV, GAMLET GUCHMAZOV AND DAVID GEORGIYEVICH SANAKOEV (AT LARGE)

On 30 June 2022, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued the public redacted versions of arrest warrants for three individuals (issued under seal on 24 June 2022): Mr Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev, Mr Gamlet Guchmazov and Mr David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, who are suspected of war crimes allegedly committed during the 2008 armed conflict between Russia and Georgia. The suspects are not in ICC custody.

SITUATION IN BURUNDI

On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III authorised the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the ICC jurisdiction allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorised to extend his investigation to crimes committed before 26 April 2015 or after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met.

SITUATION IN BANGLADESH/MYANMAR

On 14 November 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber III authorised the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation for alleged crimes within the ICC's jurisdiction in the Situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar. This authorisation follows the Prosecutor's request submitted on 4 July 2019.

On 27 November 2024, ICC Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan KC filed an [application for a warrant of arrest](#) for Senior General and Acting President **Min Aung Hlaing**, Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services, for the alleged crimes against humanity of deportation and persecution of the Rohingya, committed in Myanmar, and in part in Bangladesh. The application is pending before Pre-Trial Chamber I.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

2 warrants of arrest | 0 suspects in custody

On 5 March 2020, the Appeals Chamber authorised the Prosecutor to open an investigation into alleged crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction in the situation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Prosecutor is authorised to investigate, within the parameters identified in the Prosecutor's request of 20 November 2017, the crimes allegedly committed on Afghanistan's territory since 1 May 2003, and other alleged crimes that have a nexus to the armed conflict in Afghanistan and are sufficiently linked to the Afghanistan situation and were committed on the territory of other States Parties to the Rome Statute since 1 July 2002. On 15 April 2020, the Prosecution notified the Chamber of the Government of Afghanistan's request of 26 March 2020 seeking a deferral, pursuant to article 18(2) of the Rome Statute of the Prosecution's investigation into the Afghanistan Situation. On 27 September 2021, the Prosecution requested authorisation to resume its investigation under article 18(2) of the Statute. On 31 October 2022, Pre-Trial Chamber II authorised the Prosecution to resume investigations. On 4 April 2023, the Appeals Chamber issued its Judgment on the Prosecutor's appeal amending the Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision to align with the scope of the Prosecutor's investigation in the Afghanistan situation as previously determined by the Appeals Chamber.

HAIBATULLAH AKHUNDZADA AND ABDUL HAKIM HAQQANI (AT LARGE)

On 8 July 2025, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II issued warrants of arrest for two individuals in the context of the Situation in Afghanistan: Mr Haibatullah Akhundzada, Supreme Leader of the Taliban, and Mr Abdul Hakim Haqqani, Chief Justice of the Taliban, who have exercised de facto authority in Afghanistan at least from 15 August 2021. Pre-Trial Chamber II considered that there are reasonable grounds to believe that each suspect bears responsibility for ordering, inducing or soliciting the crime against humanity of persecution on gender grounds against girls, women and other persons non-conforming with the Taliban's policy on gender, gender identity or expression; and on political grounds against persons perceived as "allies of girls and women".

SITUATION IN PALESTINE

3 warrants of arrest | 0 suspects in custody

On 1 January 2015, the Government of Palestine lodged a declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute accepting the ICC jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed "in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014". On 2 January 2015, Palestine acceded to the Rome Statute, which entered into force on 1 April 2015. On 3 March 2021, the Prosecutor announced the opening of an investigation into the Situation in Palestine. This followed Pre-Trial Chamber I's majority decision on 5 February 2021 that the Court could exercise its criminal jurisdiction in the Situation in Palestine, and that the territorial scope of this jurisdiction extends to Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. On 20 May 2024, the Prosecutor filed applications for warrants of arrest before Pre-Trial Chamber I.

MOHAMMED DIAB IBRAHIM AL-MASRI (CASE CLOSED)

On 21 November 2024, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Mohammed Diab Ibrahim Al-Masri, commonly known as 'Deif', for alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes committed on the territory of the State of Israel and the State of Palestine from at least 7 October 2023. On 26 February 2025, the Pre-trial Chamber I terminated proceedings against Mr Al-Masri following the Prosecution's notification of his death.

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU AND YOAV GALLANT (AT LARGE)

On 21 November 2024, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I issued two decisions rejecting challenges by the State of Israel brought under articles 18 and 19 of the Rome Statute and issued warrants of arrest for Mr Benjamin Netanyahu and Mr Yoav Gallant for alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes committed from at least 8 October 2023 until at least 20 May 2024. On 24 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the appeal filed by the State of Israel against the decision on Israel's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to article 19(2) of the Rome Statute. The Appeals Chamber reversed the decision and remanded the matter to the Pre-Trial Chamber for a new ruling on the substance of Israel's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

2 warrants of arrest | 1 suspect in custody | 1 suspect not in ICC custody

On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorised the Prosecutor to commence an investigation of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed on the territory of the Republic of the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called 'war on drugs' campaign. This authorisation followed the Prosecutor's request to open an investigation, initially submitted on 24 May 2021 and filed in public redacted version on 14 June 2021. The Chamber also received views on this request submitted by or on behalf of victims. On 26 January 2023, following a careful analysis of the materials provided by the Philippines, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecutor's request to resume investigation into the Situation of the Republic of the Philippines. On 18 July 2023, this decision was confirmed by the ICC Appeals Chamber.

RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE (TRIAL STAGE)

On 7 March 2025, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Rodrigo Roa Duterte, former President of the Philippines and former Mayor of Davao City. On 12 March 2025, Mr Duterte was surrendered to the ICC, after being arrested by the authorities of the Republic of the Philippines in accordance with the warrant of arrest. The initial appearance of Mr Duterte took place on 14 March 2025. The confirmation of charges hearing took place from 23 to 27 February 2026. On 23 October 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that the Court may exercise jurisdiction in the Duterte case over the alleged crimes that were committed on the territory of the Republic of the Philippines from 1 November 2011 to 16 March 2019. On 22 April 2026, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Court's jurisdiction in the case. On 23 April 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I unanimously confirmed all the charges comprised of three counts of crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Duterte and committed him to trial before a Trial Chamber.

RONALD MARAPON DELA ROSA (AT LARGE)

On 11 May 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I unsealed an arrest warrant issued on 6 November 2025 against Mr Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa, a Filipino national and former police officer who held various positions in the Philippine National Police. The arrest warrant concerns the crime against humanity of murder, allegedly committed at least between 3 July 2016 and the end of April 2018, during which no less than 32 persons were killed, in the Republic of the Philippines.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

On 27 September 2018, the Office of the Prosecutor received a referral from a group of States Parties to the Rome Statute regarding the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since 12 February 2014. On 3 November 2021, the Prosecutor announced the decision to proceed with investigations. On 16 April 2022, the Prosecutor notified the judges of a request from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to defer the Office's investigations in favour of the actions carried out by national authorities, pursuant to article 18 of the Rome Statute. On 1 November 2022, the Prosecutor filed an application before Pre-Trial Chamber I seeking authorisation to resume the investigation in the Situation in Venezuela I. On 27 June 2023, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorised the ICC Prosecution to resume its investigation. On 1 March 2024, the Appeals Chamber rejected the appeal of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela against Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision of 27 June 2023 and confirmed the "Decision authorising the resumption of the investigation".

SITUATION IN UKRAINE

6 warrants of arrest | 0 suspects in custody

Ukraine was not a State Party to the Rome Statute, but it twice exercised its prerogatives to accept the Court's jurisdiction over alleged crimes under the Rome Statute occurring on its territory, pursuant to article 12(3) of the Statute. On 25 October 2024, Ukraine deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Statute, which officially entered into force on 1 January 2025. On 1 and 2 March 2022, the Office of the Prosecutor received a referral from a group of States Parties to the Rome Statute regarding the situation in Ukraine. On 2 March 2022, the Prosecutor announced he had proceeded to open an investigation into the Situation in Ukraine on the basis of the referrals received. In accordance with the overall jurisdictional parameters conferred through these referrals, and without prejudice to the focus of the investigation, the scope of the situation encompasses any past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed on any part of the territory of Ukraine by any person from 21 November 2013 onwards.

VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH PUTIN AND MARIA ALEKSEYEVNA LVOVA-BELOVA (AT LARGE)

On 17 March 2023, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II issued warrants of arrest for two individuals in the context of the situation in Ukraine: Mr Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, President of the Russian Federation, and Ms Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation. Based on the Prosecution's applications of 22 February 2023, Pre-Trial Chamber II considered that there are reasonable grounds to believe that each suspect bears responsibility for the war crime of unlawful deportation of population (children) and that of unlawful transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation, in prejudice of Ukrainian children. The suspects are not in ICC custody.

SERGEI IVANOVICH KOBYLASH AND VIKTOR NIKOLAYEVICH SOKOLOV (AT LARGE)

On 5 March 2024, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II issued warrants of arrest for two individuals in the context of the situation in Ukraine: Mr Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash, a Lieutenant General in the Russian Armed Forces who at the relevant time was the Commander of the Long-Range Aviation of the Aerospace Force, and Mr Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov, an Admiral in the Russian Navy, who at the relevant time was the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet. Based on the Prosecution's applications of 2 February 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber II considered that there are reasonable grounds to believe that each suspect bears responsibility for the war crime of directing attacks at civilian objects, the war crime of causing excessive incidental harm to civilians or damage to civilian objects, and the crime against humanity of inhumane acts. The suspects are not in ICC custody.

SERGEI KUZHUGETOVICH SHOIGU AND VALERY VASILYEVICH GERASIMOV (AT LARGE)

On 24 June 2024, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II issued warrants of arrest for two individuals in the context of the situation in Ukraine: Mr Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu, Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation at the time of the alleged conduct, and Mr Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and First Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation at the time of the alleged conduct. There are reasonable grounds to believe that they bear individual criminal responsibility for the war crime of directing attacks at civilian objects, the war crime of causing excessive incidental harm to civilians or damage to civilian objects, and the crime against humanity of inhumane acts. The suspects are not in ICC custody.

SITUATION IN REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA/REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

On 30 September 2024, the Republic of Lithuania submitted a [referral](#) to the Office of the Prosecutor exercising its prerogative, as a State Party to the Rome Statute, under article 14(1) of the Statute. The Office opened a preliminary examination on 30 September 2024. On 12 March 2026, the Office [concluded](#) the preliminary examination and opened an investigation. The Office determined that there was a reasonable basis to believe that the coercive acts leading to deportation constituted a course of conduct against actual or perceived opponents of the Government of Belarus, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State policy. The Office has concluded that the alleged crimes committed by the authorities were encouraged or approved by the highest levels of the Government. The scope of the investigation covers transboundary crimes – any past and present allegations of crimes since 1 May 2020 in Belarus, where at least one element of the crime has been committed on the territory of Lithuania, in line with the parameters of the referral and the jurisdictional framework. As such, the investigation includes crimes against humanity, such as deportation, and persecution through deportation against any identifiable group or collectivity on political grounds allegedly committed by the Belarusian authorities.